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way to an examination and appraisal of the specific institutions which make up the prevailing economic order.

The difficulty of a current appraisal of Mr. Veblen's economics remains. But the nature of the difficulty has radically changed. The danger of ignoring him because he is far in advance of the scrimmage line is gone. The present danger is that his work will be appraised in terms that are indefinite and cosmic. There is already a tendency to make him responsible for all that is new in economics; and in history and politics and psychology as well. This danger was recently voiced by a distinguished English economist who gave an account of a meeting with Mr. Veblen in terms of a pilgrimage to a great American intellectual deity. And the movement has reached the laity. In this season's most "significant" novel the heroine who fights the smugness of the small town with affectation reads Veblen. This situation has been abetted by *The Leisure Class*, *Imperial Germany*, and *The Nature of Peace*, which have been read by the laity. Their glib phrases have convinced many of their readers that they have understood Veblen. For that reason *The Place of Science in Modern Civilization* is most welcome. It presupposes a specific acquaintance with economic theory. It is addressed to the professional economist. And it enables the cosmic judgments of Veblen's place in economics to be reduced to finite terms.

WALTON H. HAMILTON.

Amherst College.

Introduction to the Principles of Sociology. By GROVE SAMUEL DOW. (Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press. 1920. Pp. 505.)

Sociology: Its Development and Applications. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1920. Pp. xv, 547. \$3.00.)

Social Theory. By G. D. H. COLE. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1920. Pp. 220. \$1.50.)

The History of Social Development. By F. MUELLER-LYER. Translated by ELIZABETH COOTE LAKE and H. A. LAKE. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 1920. Pp. 362.)

The promise of the preface of Professor Dow's work that the book will take up "in a related fashion" the "different specific phases" of the subject hitherto presented by sociologists is hardly fulfilled. There is a large amount of helpful discussion and elucidation of various social problems, and consideration of historical and developmental factors, but very little clear-cut exposition of the relation between cause and effect, law and principle, in the broad reaches of the subject, and no marked sense of order or relationship.

After a brief introductory chapter on the nature of sociology, there

follows a section on population. Then comes a study of the evolution of social institutions, an analysis of society, and a section on social maladjustment which includes a discussion of some of the commonly recognized "social problems." The book closes with a very brief chapter on progress in which there is confessedly no attempt at "theorizing" about social progress but merely "the aim . . . to show that society is advancing."

A great variety of topics is gathered together between the two covers, and, as already intimated, the discussions of these topics are interesting and often illuminating. One who knows nothing of the field of sociology would acquire a deal of useful information by reading this book, and in the hands of a competent teacher it might prove a useful textbook for a class which had to cover the entire field in a term or two.

Unfortunately the book is marred by some inaccuracies, and some minor qualities of an irritating nature. Thus the author repeatedly states that "we know that man originated in or near what is now Asia Minor." Alas for the highly endowed scientific expedition which has just been organized to search for the earliest relics of man on the high central plateau of Asia! Again, on page 44 he says, "while we can expect the population of the earth steadily to become denser there is as yet under ordinary circumstances no immediate danger of starvation—at least not in the next few decades." What of China and India? And what of a conception of sociology which is willing to throw the whole Malthusian theory into the discard because its worst predictions may not be verified for "the next few decades?" It is also a quaint notion of the sources of sociological fact which leads an author to say, in speaking of our uncertainty as to whether the human species originated in a single pair or not: "The Bible itself is not clear in regard to this—at least our interpretation of the Bible does not clear up the matter." The proof-reading is bad, and there is found the unpleasant practice of using paragraph headings as an integral part of the text. Also, the arbitrary selection of a certain number of words for phonetic spelling, while the great majority are left unchanged—as "enuf" and "nation," "brot" and "taught."

Professor Dealey's book is an enlargement and revision of his earlier *Sociology*. It follows the historical method, and the subject-matter is arranged in an orderly and logical way. One may be excused for longing for the time when writers on sociology will be emancipated from the feeling that they are under the obligation of including in their work long discussions of the nature of sociology and its relation to the other sciences, and may use the time saved from teaching what sociology is for the teaching of sociology. Be that as it may, Professor Dealey's

treatment of this phase of his subject is clear, sensible, and constructive, and shows an excellent knowledge of the field. There follows a study of the development of society and its institutions, again showing penetration and wide research. The next section is on social progress, and takes up the most prominent social evils, and the possibilities of their correction. This new edition will preserve for many years the honored place held by the author's earlier book.

Social Theory is a brief and helpful examination into "the structure of the half-organized and half-conscious community of which we form a part." The author avows his indebtedness to R. M. MacIver, the influence of whose book on *Community* is evident throughout the pages of the present volume. One of the most valuable features of Mr. Cole's work is his emphasis on the need of an authoritative technical vocabulary in the field of sociology, and his effort to introduce and establish certain basic terms and their definitions. Of course no one man can do this, and it is exceedingly hard to see how it ever is to be done. But certain it is that it must be done, before sociology can take its appropriate place among the sciences.

Mr. Cole approaches his subject from the ethical point of view, he is concerned "with 'ought' rather than with 'is,' with questions of right rather than of fact." But this does not blind him to the necessity of recognizing facts as the starting point of study, and his book is by no means visionary or vainly idealistic. He lays great stress on the importance of government and the state, and arrives at the final conclusion that the "most essential conditions of successful association [are] the principles of democratic functional organization and democratic representation according to function." He finds the existing social order lacking in these respects, and puts great faith in somewhat radical working-class movements as the agencies for introducing a more stable structure.

The conviction that anything really new in sociological fact is a rarity in most books on social theory is illustrated by Dr. Müller-Lyer's book. All that is novel is the method of approach and the scheme of arrangement of more or less familiar material. The volume in question is a study of social development by the "phaseological" method, that is, various aspects of society are considered historically, and traced through the various stages or phases through which they have been brought to their present state. The first part takes up culture itself, its character, origin, and classification. Then follow in succession studies of the evolution of food, tools, clothing, and dwellings—the material elements of culture. Next comes the evolution of labor

in the broad sense. The last three sections deal with the causes of progress, economic and general, a summary of the culture stages, and a closing discussion of culture and happiness.

All of this is exceedingly interesting and stimulating. Here we have a case where the arrangement and presentation of material is itself so ingenious and constructive that the result is a genuine contribution to the subject. On the basis of this solidly constructed foundation the author is enabled to erect certain conclusions as to the relation between culture and happiness, two of the most significant of which are that thoughtless procreation on the part of human individuals has now become actually immoral, and that the development of culture which has been largely unconscious in the past must now become deliberate, purposeful, and conscious.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.

New York University.

Elementary Economics. By THOMAS NIXON CARVER. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1920. Pp. viii, 400. \$1.72.)

The author's earlier book, *Principles of Political Economy*, was reviewed in the December, 1919, issue of this REVIEW, pages 796-797. The general content and philosophy of the two books are equivalent. The present volume is briefer and somewhat simplified in statement, having in view a younger constituency. Lists of questions, evidently very carefully considered, are appended to each chapter and a considerable number of interesting and instructive illustrations are furnished in the chapters on production. The aim of the book is to promote national welfare. It will afford genuine pleasure to any sincere student of economic problems with painful experience of the character of recent books proffered by critics of existing economic conditions and would-be guides to economic welfare to read the mature and reasoned arguments of this text. There is sufficient criticism of existing institutions and customs joined always with positive constructive suggestions. No youthful student of economics could fail to profit from intimate acquaintance with a book of such evident and earnest sincerity and zeal for the truth, for right thinking, and right living. These are qualities which all past students of Professor Carver's expect to find in every welcome volume from his pen. There is a homely and wholesome philosophy emphasizing moral qualities which "there is a tendency to underestimate in this age of great mental achievements, especially in the fields of physical science and mechanical inventions." The insistence on the importance of thrift, sobriety, and honesty may remind the reader of the doctrines of Franklin.

Professor Carver's general philosophy is well known and the book